The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

Mr. SPRIGGINS' EXPERIMENT.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

"I'll bet you five dollars I can," said Spriggins.

"And I'll bet you five dollars you can't," said I, emphasizing the last word decidedly.

The moral and conscientious reader must not be shocked at what he may consider our gambling proclivities. Like the little boy who was caught at school bending and twisting a pin in position for a schoolmate to sit upon, "we didn't mean no harm by it." The phrase, "I'll bet you five dollars," was simply a clincher of climax used by Spriggins and myself when we had exhausted every argument, and each had failed to convince the other he was wrong. And, since neither of us, except in rare instances, ever acknowledged ourselves in the wrong, we had to bet five dollars frequently.

But we never expected to 'fork over' when we lost. Indeed, we never demanded payment when the point in dispute was settled, but contented ourselves in saying, "I told you so."

The point in dispute in the present instance arose about an item that appeared in the telegraphic columns of the morning paper. The item read as follows:

"John Jones, a convict in the I—— State's prison has fallen heir to $50,000. Efforts are being made to secure his pardon."

"There," said I, "you see the power of money. That man was just as innocent, just as guilty, before he was worth fifty thousand dollars as he was afterwards, but behold what a change. Wealth brings him friends, who make efforts to secure his pardon! Had he remained poor, his friends would have permitted him to rot in prison without raising a little finger to secure his pardon. This world is a humbug, Mr. Spriggins, a regular cheat; in the language of a poem I read in boyhood, it's all hollow, hollow, hollow!"

"As I concluded this spiteful little speech Mr. Spriggins straightened himself up in the peculiar way he had when preparing himself for a combat, and I knew we would have a fight, our tongues being the weapons. Without giving the argument pro and con, it will suffice to say that the discussion was brought to an end by Mr. Spriggins proposing an experiment. He was, be it understood, a man of means; a business man of good business standing, but somewhat eccentric; and the proposition he made was to go around among his friends and tell them that he was 'dead broke.'

"If," said he "I do this, and they freely advance money to start me in business, I win." I have no doubt that I can borrow all the money that I want with nothing but my face for security."

Then, as stated at the outset, we bet five dollars each on the result; and I awaited with eagerness the result of the practical test.

I, however, ventured to intimate that if he carried out the experiment, he might weaken people's confidence in his truthfulness; but this only made him think I feared the result, and made him more determined than ever. So the experiment was tried.

He went to Mr. Smith, one of his most intimate friends, and said:

"Smith, I'm a bankrupt."

"Indeed!" ejaculated Mr. S., greatly astonished; "and pray how has it come about?"

"I—I—" stammered Mr. Spriggins, hesitatingly, for story telling, or, in plain English, lying, was a new sin with him, "I went security for a friend, and had to pay every dollar of it."

"Too bad, indeed!" was Mr. Smith's sympathising response.

"If I can only borrow a few thousand, however, to get started in business, I think I can get along very well."

Mr. Smith thought there would be no difficulty in getting money. He would be very glad to advance it himself, but he was almost strapped just at that time. Mr. Spriggins knew that this was not the case, and his opinion of Mr. Smith's undying friendship, underwent a rapid and radical change.

He saw all of his many friends, and renewed his request to each in turn, but they all happened to be "short" just at that time. After a few days of unsuccessful attempts to borrow money, he humbly confessed he had lost his bet fairly, and that his face was not good security among his friends.

"I told you so," said I.

But an unlooked for trouble came upon him. He was engaged to a very accomplished lady. His trust in her was unbounded. He had often told me that if ever there was a good, true woman on earth, it was his intended.

But her father, hearing of the bankruptcy of the son-in-law that was to be, accosted him, saying:

"I understand, Mr. Spriggins, that you have met with a reverse of fortune."

"Yes, sir," replied Spriggins, sheepishly.

"Of course, under your altered circumstances you cannot expect to marry my daughter."

Here was a new turn in affairs for which Mr. S. was not prepared. He thought at first of correcting the falsehood he himself had started; but the idea suddenly flashed upon his mind that there was a good opportunity for testing the sterling qualities of his sweetheart. This would be a triumph which would more than compensate for his defeat in other directions. So he replied:

"Of course, sir, I have a better opinion of your daughter than that she promised to be my wife for the sake of sharing my money. Marriage for money—" and Mr. Spriggins was becoming very indignant; "marriage for money, sir, is prostitution and nothing else, let the world call it whatever it may."

"Of course, Mr. Spriggins, my daughter thought something of you, but you know a man without means would be foolish to think of marrying."

"I have strong hands, and I may say a brave heart, and though deprived of fortune, I can earn enough to support myself and another."

"It is useless to prolong this controversy, Mr. Spriggins," said the old man. "As a man of honor, you will certainly offer to release my daughter from her engagement. Of course, if she does not accept your offer of freedom as the best thing under the circumstances, I shall have nothing more to say. Good day, Mr. Spriggins; I am in somewhat of a hurry."

"In a hurry is he?" muttered Spriggins, as his intended father-in-law disappeared from view. "Seems to me every body is in a hurry now that meets me. Ah, I understand it. The sickly smile, the flurry and hurry, means simply that they want to drop me from their list of friends. Well, they shall be accommodated. But there's one friend that "sticketh closer than a brother;" she will not desert me; there's great consolation in that."

So saying he hastened to see her. He found her in tears. For the first time since engaged in trying his experiment, he felt like a very mean man. He would have confessed at once what a great liar he had been making of himself, but that would have been a rather awkward undertaking.

"You have not learned," said he, "that I have met with a sudden reverse of fortune. Your father tells me that the only honorable course for me is to offer to release you from your engagement. And while doing so, permit me to say that if after being released from your engagement with Spriggins the rich man, you will plight your faith to him as a poor man, I want to be an honorable man, and so give you your freedom.

Miss Dulcina sobbed convulsively, but finally succeeded in speaking through her sobbs so as to be understood.

"You are very kind, Mr. Spriggins," she said. "I am verry sorry that our engagement must be broken off, for I did like you very well."

And so the hopes that Spriggins had entertained were dashed to the ground. His Dulcina liked him very well but liked his money better; and so when she imagined it was gone, she, too, left him.

Without another word he strode off from her presence, a different, but by no means a better man.

"So! so!" he muttered. "The engagement on her part has been a mere matter of money. I am a good and a great deal wiser."

"You are right," said he to me. "This world is a humbug. There is not a man or woman among all my friends that's worth a pinch of snuff. But I will be revenged. I have a plan in my head that will spite old Smith delightfully."

Mr. Spriggins seemed to have been struck with a new thought. He left me abruptly, and I saw him no more for several days. Meantime the news was spread around that Sprigins was not bankrupt—that it was all a hoax.

The next time I saw him, he told me with a sort of malicious pleasure, that he had got about even with his "friends." Said he:

"I know of an investment that will no doubt pay at least fifty per cent. I called on Mr Smith and explained the thing to him. He was highly pleased, and offered to 'go snooks.' 'But,' said I, you have no money.' I've called on the rest with a like result, and I'm revenged."

Mr. Spriggins really laughed, but it was a disagreeable laugh.

"I met," said he "the father of her I once intended to marry. He was very friendly, but I told him I was in a hurry, and could not stop to talk—my time being too precious. And every time those false-hearted friends smile on me so pleasantly, I pass on and tell them I'm in a hurry."

I suppose Mr. Spriggins has had his revenge, but he is a very sad man, now. He is an old bachelor, and vows that girls care more about money than a good, true heart. He says, too, that the love stories scattered around the country are without foundation in real life. Poor Spriggins! He has learned at great cost the truth that,

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Disciples of Christ.

A correspondent, a member of this body, known to many as Campbellites, sends us the following communication: This body of people now claim an aggregate membership of 700,000 communicants. They make the plea of a complete restoration of Primitive Christianity. They make the Bible their exclusive rule of faith and practice, excluding all other ecclesiastical platforms which are made tests of union and communion, and claiming pure apostolic teaching as the only Scriptural test. In this sense they regard themselves as evangelical, and propose co-operation with all men who will strictly pursue apostolic precept and example. Their distinctive plea for nearly fifty years has been, the union of the Lord's people upon the basis of the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. Their motto is, "Where the Bible speaks, we speak; where the Bible is silent we are silent."

The disciples of Christ are most numerous in the Middle States, numbering in Ohio 30,000, in Indiana 80,000, in Illinois 60,000 and in Kentucky 90,000, and in other States in less proportion. They have churches in Canada, Jamaica, California, Oregon, England and Australia. They have 1,000 regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. Their leading periodicals are, the *American Christian Review*, the *Christian Standard* and the *Christian Quarterly*, Cincinnati; the *Apostolic Times*, Lexington, Ky.; the *Christian*, Kansas City, Mo.; the *Gospel Echo*, Macomb, Ill. In all about 25 weeklies and monthlies devoted to the interests of the Church, the Sunday School, and domestic goverment. Besides which they patronize many religious journals outside of their own denominational ranks.

They claim at least twenty educational institutions—the principal ones of which are: Bethany College, W. V., Kentucky University and Hocker Female College, Lexington, Ky., Ghent College, and Eminence College, Ky., Hiram College, Ohio, North-West Christian University, Ind., Eureka College and Abingdon College, Ill., Canton University and Christian College, Mo., Oskaloosa College, Iowa. Their papers show an aggregate increase of 1200 converts every month.

While they claim for Alexander Campbell the merit of a good and great man, and a distinguished reformer, in no sense of the word do they regard him as the founder of a Church, but simply as an instrument in the hands of God in calling Christians away from traditions to the Oracles of Divine Truth.

When speaking of the "one body," which term embraces all Christians the world over, they call it the Church of Christ; but as individuals they call themselves the Disciples of Christ.

A World's Fair.

Americans should remember that Vienna is to have a world's fair in 1873. At the Paris exhibition of 1867 nearly everything sent from this country took a prize, and there is no reason why the same thing should not be repeated at Vienna in 1873. The exhibition will undoubtedly be the largest that has ever yet been seen. The park set apart for the exhibition contains four times as many square yards as have been similarly occupied, and the principal building alone will have a length of four thousand six hundred and fifty feet. The committee having the matter in charge wish to have a full display of the raw materials and manufactured articles of each nation, with statistical information in reference to the amount produced and the trade therein. Special efforts will be made to have the art collections as complete as possible, and it is proposed to have a loan collection from all the German museums, similar to the celebrated one at Kensington. Another speciality will be a collection of articles used by different nations in their domestic affairs, kitchen utensils, furniture, dress, ornamental objects, in fact everything used about a house. As the Austrian nation has never had an exhibition of this character, they will, undoubtedly work hard to make it a success. The opportunity ought not to be neglected by the manufacturers of this co[illegible]

Ancient and Modern Wa[illegible]

If official figures are to be credited, not less than 19,000 Germans were killed outright in the late Franco-Prussian war. All the ingenious means for destroying life perfected under the patronage of Verhuel Napoleon were used to sweep away the invading Prussians, and yet but 18,000 and some odd of the latter yielded up their lives on the soil of France. It would appear that the more destructive the weapons of warfare the less the average number of killed. In biblical times, when men fought hand to hand with battle axe and spear, and chariots with scythes swept over the martial plain, it was not unusual for hundreds of thousands to be slain in a single day. In a battle between the petty nations of Israel and Judah, five hundred thousand of the former are recorded to have fallen by the hands of their brethren. In the battle of Abulia, between Hanibal and the Romans, fifty thousand of the latter were slain. Cæsar slaughtered nearly a million of Gauls in his conquest of their country. In the more recent battle of Leipsic, when modern arms had attained what was then considered perfection, over 100,000 of the French and the Allies were killed and wounded. At Waterloo, 37,000 men were killed and wounded on the side of the Allies. In the desperate battle of Antietam Md., the loss of killed and wounded on both sides exceeded 32,000. Though hundreds of thousands of men were contending in the Franco-Prussian war not a single battle was as sanguinary as that between the Union and Rebel force at Antietam, not to mention a dozen others of our battles.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A tall, green-looking youth stepped into a village grocery where they kept something to drink as well as to eat, and after peering about a little spied some ginger cakes. Said he to the grocer:

"Them's mighty fine cakes. What's the least you'll take for one of 'em?"

"Ten cents," replied the grocer.

"Well, I believe I'll take one, if you'll wrap it up right good."

The grocer wrapped up the cake, and handed it to him. He looked thoughtfully at it awhile and said:

"I don't believe I want this cake, after all. Won't you swap me a drink for it?"

"Yes," said the grocer as he took back the cake and handed him a glass of something.

The young man swallowed the liquor and started off.

"Hold on!" cried the grocer, "you havn't paid me for my drink."

"I swapped you the cake for the drink."

"But you haven't paid me for the cake."

"You've got your cake."

This last retort so nonplussed the grocer that he stood and scratched his puzzled head, while the young man made good his retreat.

You can tell a man's character by the tales he tells and the songs he sings, as certainly as by his pedigree. Before a man can say some things, and sing some songs, his voice and heart have to be made brutish. He must loose all his manly dignity and become a kind of monkey-mannered creature. Wit of the right sort, when used at the proper time is becoming; but wit purchased at the expense of dignity, is a miserable possession. It degrades to a level with the vile and worthless.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much time and money is expended. There are just so many things which are painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out at will. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ear, and I hear no more. If in my quiet voyage of life I am caught in one of these domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ear, as a sailor would furl his sail, and, making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door. Does a gadding mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any farther. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex or annoy them, they set about searching and finding it out. If all the petty things said of one by the heedless or illnatured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pincushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my head a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, and not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

What Great Men Have Been Fond Of.

Who would have imagined that the grave, philosophic Socrates, during his hours of leisure, took pleasure in dancing? Yet it was so. Many other wise men besides Socrates have taken great delight in music. Epaminondas used to take pleasure in singing at village festivals. The cruel Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; at least, he played the harp, for there were no fiddles in those days. Luther delighted in playing the flute, and thus used to soothe his excited feelings. Fredrick II. of Prussia allayed the most violent agonies of mind with the same instrument. An hour's playing generally afflicted to reduce him to perfect tranquility. Milton delighted in playing the organ, and composed several fine psalm tunes, which are to this day sung in our churches. Bentham was passionately fond of music, and played the organ; there was scarcely a room in his house without a piano. Gainsborough, the painter, was a capital performer on the violin. Byron's great delight was in flowers; and while in Italy he purchased a fresh bouquet every day. Byron was also fond of animals; in his youth he made a friend of a boar. Goethe rarely passed a day without bringing out from the chimney corner a live snake, which he kept there, and carressed it like a bosom friend. Tiberius, a Roman emperor, also made an intimate companion of a serpent. Augustus was exceedingly fond of a parrot, but still more so of a quail, the loss of which made him as sad as if he had lost a battle.

Coarse Manners.

What refined and enlightened people call rough and uncouth in manners, others think is smart. A vast multitude of young people make a bad impression upon the minds of the sober and intelligent part of the world, and thus ruin their own usefulness by what may be called coarse behavior. There are a graet many vulgar words and phrases that are constantly going the rounds, and are thought to be very appropriate. We might instance the oft repeated one, "you bet," as an example of what we mean by vulgar phrases. Some people think they show a good deal of wit by using on every occasion these words and phrases; but the actual result is the very reverse. Instead of the intelligent portion of the community thinking that the use of these new-coined words and phrases is an evidence of wit, they regard it an evidence of what we almost dread to mention—low manners. It is just as easy to use proper language in conversation as it is to use those vulgarisms that are constantly circulating in society. There is no need that an individual be educated in all the branches of science to be able to use proper language and behave properly. The savage Indian never was guilty of using such low phrases as "you bet." His proud soul disdained to make so low a stoop.

The *German Correspondent* says that a farmer lately died in East Prussia who is said to have attained his 130th year.—Down to the time of his death he was in the enjoyment of the best health. He was 6 feet 1 inch in height, and served as a body guard under Frederick the Great. His son who lives on his father's property is 109 years old. He takes long walks every day, can read without spectacles, and is an excellent companion. The nephew of the old man is employed on the East Prussian Railway, and though he is seventy-two years of age he is able punctually to perform his duties, which include the laborious night service. He has twenty-one children, sixteen boys and five girls.

Gov. Walker of Virginia is a notable instance of the destiny that shapes human careers. In 1865 he was practicing law in Chicago, and, causually going to Virginia to attend a slight legal matter, found, after a few days in Norfolk, that a troublesome catarrh, which had fastened upon him in Chicago, had entirely disappeared. He returned to his Chicago home, but was again beset by his old malady, and because of his health alone, returned to the State of which in a few years he was made Governor.

Shibboleth.

The Philadelphia *Christian Weekly* says:

"The Arabs (like the Hebrews of old) are taught to place smaller sums in enumeration before the larger. That is just the reverse of our habit. We put thousands before hundreds, and hundreds before units. So if a literal rendering of one of those vast numbers be made into English, it will appear positively preposterous.

"In the first book of Samuel we are told (in our version) that for the impiety of looking into the ark the Lord smote in the little town of Beth-shemesh "of the people fifty thousand and threescore and ten men." 1 Sam., 6, 19. Now, one cannot help thinking that there was no town in all those borders so large as this assumes. Fifty thousand men, besides women and children would populate one of our largest modern cities.

"The difficulty disappears when you recall the idiom I have mentioned. The verse reads, 'seventy, fifties, and a thousand'—that is not 70 and 50,000, as it is translated, but 70, two 50's, and 1,000, or 1,170 men in all."

This explains the statement in the Bible as to the number of the turbulent and rebelious Ephramites that were slain at the passes of the Jordan. "Say thou unto them, "say now unto us, *Shibboleth*. But they being of a strange tongue, could not frame to speak the word aright but called it Sibboleth." And the book (as translated) goes on to tell that there fell on that day "forty-and-two thousand." According to the *Christian Weekly* this should read, "two thousand and forty."

Deleterious Candies.

The return of the holiday season brings the need of repeating the old caution against adulterated and deleterious confectionery. Candy, when first made, is white. It may be harmlessly colored by red cochineal, but cheaper substitutes for this are found in amboline (produced from coal tar), fuchsine (an analine color), and minimum of red lead. The first named gives a rich but magenta hue, which is readily distinguished from the scarlet of cochineal. A green color is sometimes given by verdigris. Some of the flavoring materials used are highly deleterious. A large proportion of these ingredients are found in the so-called "fruit candies." Fusil oil, sulphuric acid and decayed cheese are employed generally. "Sweet almonds" should be partaken of sparingly. The flavors least likely to be injuriously imitated are clove, sassafras and winter green. Against these evil compounds the best guard is to deal with manufacturers or retailers of established reputation, and eschew the cheap candies, which are liable to prove wofully expensive in the end.

Decorate the School-Houses.

Pictures are great educators, not only in the way of a cultivation of taste but also as a refreshing influence; and we wonder that our school-houses are not supplied with pictures. The refining influence of a beautiful picture upon a school is very great. Fine engravings can by a little effort be obtained; but after all the child loves a bit of color better. It seems, even if intrinsically not so good an artistic effort as the engraving, to light up as it were the room. It must be confessed that most colored engravings are mere daubs, while we know that any painting from the hand of an artist is beyond the means of nearly all. But the art of chromo lithography, as it is now advanced and perfected, obviates these difficultics. By it are reproduced, almost in fac-simile, and at a nominal expense, the works of the best artists.

Did you ever hear of that chap who attended the sale of a hotel rencently in a town in Ohio? He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly, "Twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and when the question was asked: "Who is the purchaser?" this audacious scamp replied: "The Pennsylvania Railroad." Of course he was not in person required to put up the money for an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able in the course of a couple of days, to sell the whole to another party for $35,000 and clear the difference. The country is now full of scamps buying hotels for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Experience has taught that the so-called lead-paralysis, common among painters in the form of a loss of motion of the wrist-joints, is chiefly produced by the habit of washing the hands in turpentine. It is probable that it is not the turpentine alone which produces this fatal result, but chiefly the particles of lead or zinc-paint on the hands, which by the turpentine are brought in a condition to penetrate the skin more readily and to be absorbed; therefore painters should avoid as much as possible, the use of turpentine for washing the hands.

The late Rev. W. Harness was conversing one day with a prison chaplain, and asked him whether his ministry had been attended with success. "Very little," was the reply, and then the chaplain told him that he had had great hopes of one man who had been condemned to death, and was most assidious in the study of a Bible he had given him. The chaplain, after great exertion obtained a commutation of the sentence. "I called to inform him of my success. His gratitude knew no bounds; he said I was his preserver, his deliverer. 'And here,' he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

A number of citizens of Belleville, N. J., recently started a Sunday-school for the benefit of the Chinese at that place. The average attendance is now about fifty.

The dead letters returned to Washington last year contained $3,000,000.

The Texas papers are urging the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"

"In course I duz; and what's more, I mean to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

Agricultural.

Beatifying Farms.

Great progress has been made within the last twenty-five years among the farmers of the country, not only in making their farms more productive, but in making them more attractive. This, in a large measure is the result of prosperous farming. Those who had debts to pay, did not feel able to expend much in ornamenting their places; but since they have freed themselves from this burden; they have been more disposed to attend to the appearance of things.

There has been also an advance in taste. There are not so many now, as formerly, who decry all attention to the ornamental as a waste of time and money.—This race of niggardly and boorish men is fast dying out. Increasing intelligence, the circulation of agricultural reading, the formation of agricultural societies, the infusion of a larger element of educated and cultivated men into the profession, have had a powerful influence in securing more attention to the esthetics of farming, instead of having everything expended for more pecuniary returns. And this is a great advance. It enobles the pursuit of the farmer. Man is a creature of taste, and not a mere grub; and he who neglects to cultivate and gratify this element in his nature, degrades himself. Any one may form a pretty correct estimate of the intellectual, if not of the moral state of his neighbors, by simply looking over their farms. The one who allows his buildings and lands to lie in a slovenly state, when he has the means of improving them, may be a money-loving, but he will also be a slovenly man with no elevating instincts.

It is a great mistake to suppose that money spent in reasonably improving the appearance of a place is thrown away. It may be doubted whether there is any more direct method of increasing its pecuniary value. Certainly its market value will depend very much upon its outward appearance. Tastefuland well-painted buildings, well-arranged yards and gardens with neat fences, shade trees properly disposed, good farm fences and cleanly kept fields, will set off a farm to great advantage and make an amazing difference when it comes to be sold. And even if it be not sold, these things will add amazingly to the enjoyment of it by its possessor, if he be not blind to everything but the dollar.

Every man, too, owes it to the community in which he is living to contribute to general reputation and to public enjoyment, by making all his surroundings as attractive as possible. There is such a thing as paying too much attention to the outside and to show; but there is reason in all things, and a measure of time and attention and expense should be devoted by every one to make his farm and his home more and more attractive every year that he lives.

Depth to Plant Seed.

The proper depth to plant seeds is a question of considerable importance, and one which, like many other similar questions relating to plant growth, cannot receive a definite answer that will be of general or universal application. In dry, sandy soils, situated in dry climates, a deeper covering will be required than would be judicious where both soil and climate indicate the reverse of these conditions. For instance, it has been shown that peas continue longer in a bearing condition on sandy soils when sown at a depth of six inches, than they do when placed nearer the surface; and it is said that the Indians upon the table-lands of the Colorado plant corn ten or twelve inches below the surface with the best results; but if planted with only one or two inches of covering, the crops fails. Seeds also vary in their ability to penetrate depths of soil in germinating. Leguminious seeds, and some of the largest seeding graminæ, can be planted deeper than those of a lighter character. It has been given as a general rule, that all seeds germinate most speedily when covered with a depth of soil equal to their own thickness, and where the constant presence of sufficient moisture for germination can be maintained; this rule is, perhaps, as nearly correct as any that can be given.—*Agricultural Report.*

Hard Times and What Causes Them.

We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmer's sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and poor offices; hardly one American girl in one hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen and buying from her artisans millions of products that we ought to make for ourselves. Though our crop of rascals is heavy we do not grow our own hemp; though overrun with lads that deserve flagellation, we import our willows. Our women (unless deceived) shine in European fabrics; our men dress in foreign clothes; the toys which amuse our youngest children have generally reached us over the sea. We are like the farmer who hires his neighbor's son to chop his wood, feed his stock, and run his errands, while his own boys lounge at the grog-shop, playing billiards, and then wonders why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks annually deeper and deeper into debt, till the sheriff cleans him out, and he starts west to begin again.

We must turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves to do it effectually. We must turn out fewer professionals and more skilled artisans, as well as food growers. We must grow and fabricate two hundred millions worth per annum, that we now import, and so reduce the foreign debt we have so long and successfully augmented year by year. We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, furnaces, rolling-mills, tanneries, machine shops, etc., to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the present product of their father's farm. So shall we stem the tide of debt that sets steadily against our shores, and cease to be visited and annoyed by hard times.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The editor is still confined to his room, by sickness.

Entire Equality.

What do the people of the South think to the radical programme given below?—It is well enough to remember these things when you go to the polls, fellow-citizens, not only at the Presidential election, but whenever you are called upon to exercise the right of suffrage in any capacity, for the election of the humblest county officer up to the highest office known within the gift of the people. It is time the eyes of the people are opened, and Mr. Sumner has effectually done it. The ballot-box is the place for a redress of political grievances. Remember this.

The Lancaster, Penn. *Intelligencer* says:

"Yesterday (the 16th,) Mr. Sumner brought up and advocated his supplementary Civil Rights Bill in the Senate of the United States, and last night the negroes of Philadelphia held a mass meeting to give expression to their opinions upon the subject. Mr. Sumner argued that the negro should be placed upon a perfect equality in the churches, the schools, the hotels, the places of amusement and everywhere else. His law makes it a serious criminal offence to deny such complete and perfect equality. The negro orators at the Philadelphia meeting loudly demanded the abolition of the last vestage of distinction between the two races. The Republican party was roughly handled because it had so far failed to make a fair diivide of the offices with the representatives of the African race. President Grant was heartily thanked for the warm assurance he has given of his complete sympathy with the negroes in their struggles for entire equality, and it was resolved that no man was entitled to receive a negro vote who would not pledge himself to carry out the ideas contained in Mr. Sumner's bill to the fullest extent. Republican politicians are thus advised as to the price they must pay for the African vote. Are they ready to foot the bill?"

Reduction of Taxes.

Mr. Dawes, in a note worthy speech on Wednesday, says the N. Y. *Express*, alluded to the reduction of taxation as a subject that Congress should act upon speedily. He believed $50,000,000 can be taken off without interfering with the revenues needed for government. His speech is understood as reflecting the prevailing opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is Chairman. Last year the Government taxed the people $100,000,000 beyond its necessities, and they are quite in earnest now in asking for relief.

What will our people think of a government which has taxed them one hundred millions of dollars unnecessarily, as Republican Mr. Dawes says. Elections are pending next summer and fall, and this reduction of taxes is a pretty good electioneering hobby.

Repeal of the Duty on Salt.

Petitions to Congress for the repeal of the duty upon salt, are circulating in the North, particularly in the fishing districts of New England. The present duty of two hundred per cent. on this staple article is a great wrong, for the reason that its cost to the consumers is nearly doubled without bringing proportionate revenue to the U. S. Treasury. The people pay into the hands of the salt monopolists, ten millions of dollars per annum, increased cost of salt, caused by this outrageous duty. The U. S. government receives annually not more than $1,200,000 revenue from this article. So says a Northern exchange.

The "Fraud Commission," of which Attorney General Shipp is the Chairman, appointed by the present legislature, promises even more startling disclosures than our people generally suppose. It will answer for the present, by way of a general summary, to say that one Rosenthal, confidential clerk of Swepson, gives the following list of amounts paid by Swepson, (for reasons and considerations unknown to witness,) all of which are "charged" to account of the mammoth scoundrel, Milton S. Littlefield, viz: Judge Tourgee, $2,700; Jo. Holden, $950; J. T. Deweese, $16,000; John Hyman, (colored,) $2,100; Jim Harriss, $7,500; "Parson" Sinclair, $3,500; Gen. Estes and French, $20,913; "Senator" Epps, (colored,) $95!!!; Sleepy Downing, $4,000; J. C. Abbott, $20,000; F. W. Foster, $25,000; Peck, $4,500; J. M. Heck, $15,000; and other sums amounting, all told, to $241,713.41!!!

Justly Dreaded.

If President Grant had the same wholesome dread of the Conservative Democratic strength that some Radicals have, it might be better for him, as it certainly would be for the country. Senator Wilson, for instance, says he is not one of those Republicans who thought the Democratic party dead, and he expects to encounter them in full force this year. Well, you will, General. The Conservatives and Democrats propose to give the Radical thieves whom you spoke of a very lively time this year. There are more Democrats in the United States than Republicans. But the Republicans in power have treated the Democrats and Conservatives as if they had no rights; and in order to trample upon them, the Grant administration has set the Constitution aside, though it was made for all. They have put the military arm over the civil government, and assumed dictatorial powers. The usurpation has roused not only the Conservatives and Democrats, but many Republicans, and the irrepressible conflict is going on, in and outside of Congress.

The above is from a Northern standpoint, and we give it to show our readers how the political wind is blowing.

We lay before our readers Schedule A of Revenue Bill. Will give the whole bill on outside of next week.

From the Wilmington Journal.

AN ACT TO RAISE REVENUE.

SCEDULE A.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such poor and infirm persons as the county commissioners may declare and record fit subjects for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of one dollar and five cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education as may be prescribed by law. If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to attach any debt or other property incapable of manual delivery, due or belonging to the person liable, or that may become due before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person owing such debt, or having such property in possession, shall be liable for said tax.

Sec. 3. The taxes hereinafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government and to pay appropriations for charitable and penal institutions.

CLASS 1.

Sec. 1. There shall be an ad valorem tax of 16⅔ cents for the general fund on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in the State, subject to exemptions made by law, including moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, &c.

Sec. 2. A special tax of twelve cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxable property of the State, to be applied to the erection of the penitentiary and the support of the convicts.

Sec. 3. A special tax of eight and one third cents on the hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxable property of the State for the Insane Asylum and the Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

CLASS 2.

The subjects and persons mentioned in the following class shall be taxed as specially mentioned:

Sec. 1. On the net incomes and profits other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever, during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of one per cent. The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of this State, or other State or Government. In estimating the net income the only deduction by way of expense shall be:

1. Taxes other than the income tax due this State.

2. Rent for use of buildings or other property or interest on encumberances on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Useful or ordinary repairs of the buildings from which the income is derived.

4. Cost or value of the labor, (except that of the tax payer himself,) raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the income is derived, together with the necessary expenses of supporting the family, which shall in no instance exceed one thousand dollars.

The tax payer shall return to the assessor the gross amount of his income and the gross amount of his expenses to be deducted therefrom, which return the assessor shall file in the office of the county commissioners.

Sec. 2. Upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, situated within the State, which shall descend or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancester of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relations may become entitled under the law for the distribution of the intestant estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax upon the value thereof shall be paid:

1. If such collateral relation be a brother or a sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

2. If such collateral relation be a more remote relation or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of two and a half per cent. The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir in a separate column, designating its proper per cent. tax. The personal estates or real estate reduced to assets shall be liable to the tax in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited or the real estate is settled to the sheriff of the county. If the real estate descended or devised shall not be the entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall pay a *pro rata* part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest. If the legacy or distributive share to be received shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall in like manner pay a *pro rata* part of the tax according to the value of his or her interest. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor (the same not being needed to be converted into money, in the course of the administration) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the county commissioners to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof, and such assessment being returned to the commissioners, and being confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value.

To facilitate the collection of tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, whether such collateral belong to the first or the second class above stated, under a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the superior court clerk of the county to furnish the sheriff with the names of the executors and the administrators who make such returns, after each and every term of his court.

Fifteen thousand large drum fish were shipped from Newbern during two days in this week.

A tax of over fourteen thousand dollars was paid to the State by insurance companies last year.

Mr. Walter Dunn, Jr., has been appointed Clerk of the Lenoir county Superior Court *vice* Mr. R. F. Green, deceased

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The present year is, as most people know, "leap year," so called because every fourth year one day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of the civil year (365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49:7 seconds) above 365 days.—But one day added every four years is equivalent to six hours each year, which is 11 minutes and 10:3 seconds too much, or more than 5 hours 48 minutes and 49:7 seconds, the excess of the real year.—Hence at the end of every century divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4.

It is said that during leap-year more marriages take place than during any of the other three; and the reason given for this is that the ladies are privileged to "pop the question," and they do it with such warmth and grace and eloquence, the men frequently surrender at discretion.

The following is the statute of the old Saxon code referring to leap year: "Albeit, as often as leape yearre dothe occurre, the women holdeth prerogative over the menne in matters of courtshippe, love, and matrimonie; so that when the ladye proposeth it shall not be lawful for the manne to say her nae, but shall entertaine her proposail in all gude courtesie."

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY celebrated their 31st anniversary on Saturday last. A large number of guests were present in the Church. Rev. Mr. Oerter presided, and read the annual report, from which it seems that the Society is in a flourishing condition. Donations were made to several Missionary Stations, and a contribution to the General Mission Fund of the Moravian Church. The Reading Rooms in the charge of the Society are well attended by the young men, and it is to be hoped that some of the older friends of the cause will encourage the enterprise by their presence.

The rooms might be rendered more attractive, yet, under the present circumstances, they certainly afford a pleasant place of resort.

Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Lexington, N. C., delivered a forcible and pertinent address, replete with good advice, and showing that it was every christian's duty to do some work in the "Lord's Vineyard" according to the talents given here.

The speaker's manner was impressive and convincing, and from the undivided attention given throughout the discourse, it was evident that the audience was delighted.

The music by the choir was excellent. Indeed it was one of those occasions which are always full of interest and entertainment.

THE PARTRIDGE TRADE.—It is believed that the towns of Salem, Greensboro, High Point and Lexington will ship over one hundred and fifty thousand live birds to the Northern cities before the season is over. It is said many of these birds are shipped to Scotland to stock some of the Baronial Estates of English and Scotch noblemen. Be this as it may, it will not be long before our fields and hedges will be bare of "Bob White." Some of the farmers even fear that crops will be injured by bugs and flies, as these little birds destroy more insects than grain. If the little boys will stop robbing the "partridge nests" and sucking the eggs, it will go far towards avoiding an entire destruction of this popular game bird.

Prof. Bond performed very creditably on the wire stretched from the comb of the roof of the Salem Hotel across the street to Mr. Boner's former residence, on Saturday last.

There was a large crowd in attendance who contributed between $60 and $70 to Mr. Bond's purse.

Mr. Bond appears to be a clever, gentlemanly young man, and his performances gave general satisfaction. The Salem Brass Band enlivened the occasion with excellent music, for which the Prof. gracefully thanked them in his concluding remarks. The music certainly added much to the interest of the occasion.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.—The notice of this handsomely printed paper, the first two numbers of which have been issued, at Winston, by F. T. Walser, Esq., was inadvertently omitted last week.—The initial number before us evinces tact and talent, and we wish friend Walser much pecuniary success.

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.—We acknowledge the receipt of Briggs & Brother's catalogue of Flower and Vegetable seeds for 1872. The catalogue has a highly embelished cover and its illustrated pages are models of pictorial beauty. The contents are instructive to those who are fond of flowers. The vegetable department is full of valuable hints.

CHICAGO.—We have also received a copy of R. H. McDonald's illustrated history and map of Chicago, with a history of the great fire; containing views of Chicago in 1820 and in 1871. Photographs of the public buildings burned. Its growth and progress, trade, commerce, &c., with a record of all the great fires of the world.

GODEY for February contains the usual excellent engravings and entertaining reading. This magazine has few equals and none are superior to it in point of beauty of typography and variety of reading matter. The present number contains two Valentine plates, a fine fashion plate and braiding pattern sheet. The other departments make it an unusually spirited number.

WILL TOBACCO PAY?—We learn that Col. Henry Marshall, of this county, sold his crop of tobacco recently for $22. per hundred, a good price. Higher prices have been received, however. Some of our farmers think it don't pay, because they do not understand it. One is never too old to learn, and we think it a good plan to experiment with raising Tobacco. It seems to *pay* some, and can be made to *pay* all who embark in it.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—We neglected to notice last week, that a colored man was lodged in jail for attempting to commit a rape on the person of a little white girl, daughter of Mr. Geo. Mitchell, living at "Fries' Quarter" near Winston. The little girl, in company with her sister, went to the house of the negro man, and asked him for some walnuts. He told them they were up stairs. Directing the older one to go up and get them, the negro followed her, and attacked her; the other little girl had also followed, and seeing the struggle, commenced screaming, and ran down stairs out of the house towards home. This alarmed the brute and he released the girl.

STRANGE WEATHER.—The Clerk of the weather must have been "fuddled" on Tuesday last, as we had sleet, rain, snow and sunshine in the course of a few hours. The snow storm at one time led us to believe that we would have an old fashioned snow, in fact.

GEO. W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has favored us with a copy of the "Public Ledger Almanac." This Almanac is not sold, but is furnished to the *Ledger* subscribers gratis. It is a valuable little Annual and we return thanks for the favor.

"The Young People's Helper" is a neat little Monthly published in Portland, Me., and intended for the Home Circle and Schools. If all the numbers equal the January number, it is worthy of public patronage.

Hon. I. G. LASH is recommended by a correspondent of the Carolina *Era*, for State Treasurer.

Death of Governor Bragg.

Hon. THOMAS BRAGG died at his residence in Raleigh, on Sunday last. We clip the following notice of this great and good man from the *Carolina Era*:

GOV. BRAGG was a thoroughly read lawyer, possessed of an extraordinary astute and analytical mind, and withal an energy in the study of his profession and preparation of his cases seldom equalled by any one, and by virtue of this rare combination of talent and energy, among the profession in this State he stood,

"If not first, in the very first line."

In politics, we have always understood Gov. Bragg to have been a Jackson Democrat. Since the close of the war he has acted with the opposition or Conservative party, was its acknowledged head and controlling spirit, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

His funeral took place from Christ's Church on Monday afternoon, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of people of all ages and conditions. The Executive offices were closed, as were the places of business generally, and the National flag on the Capitol was lowered to half-mast. In token of respect to his memory the Supreme and Superior Courts and both Houses of the Legislature adjourned until Tuesday.

Congress.

On the 22d, Blair offered a preamble and resolution directing the President to open negotiations with Spain for Cuba. Went over under the rules.

Davis' resolution for a committee regarding the private and public character of the President was passed over, as it was apparent it would lead to a long and exciting debate. Postponed.

The amnesty bill was resumed and a rambling debate followed. There seems to be a disposition to force the subject to an early issue.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced in the House for a better system of quarantine in the Southern States, and appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the Washington monument. The Committee on Ways and Means are instructed to report on the tobacco tax.

Whitley introduced a resolution removing the political disabilities of Herschel V. Johnson and other Georgians; passed by two thirds.

A man in Cincinnati is organizing a brass band of twenty women. He says if they learn one half as many "airs" as they put on, it will be a success.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to provide for the redemption or exchange of bonds of the State of Georgia, and the payment thereon.

A terrible fire occurred in the village of Abbeville Courthouse, S. C., in the upper part of the State. All the hotels and one side of a business square were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Governor Vance has placed his resignation into the hands of a friend to be at the disposal of the Legislature.

A hog, weighing seven hundred and forty-four pounds, was killed at Pittsboro, Chatham county, a few days since.

Fifty thousand partriges have been shipped North from High Point this season.

The snow is said to average more than two and a half feet in depths throughout the woods in Maine.

John Green, of Nash county, raised last year, with one horse, 90 barrels of corn and 12 bags of cotton.

Gen. Dargan has joined the Roman Catholic Church since his sojourn in Raleigh.

The amount paid for liquors in North Carolina, during last year was oer $200,000.

Newbern is shipping terappins to New York.

Tarboro has had some shad.

North Carolina Legislature.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—The bill to prohibit deputy or assistant clerks from practising as attorneys in counties wherein they act as deputy or assistant clerks, was put upon its third reading. Mr. Robbins moved to exempt Rowan and Stanley counties from its operation. Agreed to. The bill then passed its third reading—22 to 12.

The bill relating to fees of Superior Court Clerks, being the special order for 12 o'clock was taken up. Mr. Cowles moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.—Mr Graham, of Orange, thought the bill should pass. It restored the fees of clerks to about what they were under the revised code. The act of last session cut down the fees below what they should be to secure the services of competent clerks.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 19 to 17.

House.—Mr. Morris presented a petition from a portion of the citizens of Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Buncombe and Rutherford counties, praying for a new county to be called "Boyear." Referred.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Barnett introduced a bill in relation to the boundary line between the States of North Carolina and Virginia. Referred.

The bill entitled "an act concerning representation in the House of Representatives" passed its third reading.

HOUSE.—The bill in regard to the debt of the State was taken up and considered. A lengthy debate took place in which Messrs. Ashe, Stanford, Gregory, Strudwick, Jordon, Crawford, Tucker, col., of Craven, and Heaton took part. The bill failed to pass its second reading, but was reconsidered and left for future action.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

SENATE.—Bill to promote immigration was considered, the question being on the motion of Mr. Robbins of Davidson, to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected on its third reading. Mr. Moore (republican) advocated the reconsideration and the passage of the bill. He thought it the true means to build up the State. The republican party were in favor of, and the negroes supported it and feared no competition in labor.

Price, col., followed in opposition to the bill. He did not consider Mr. Moore as the custodian of the views of the republican party, and particularly of the colored people, on the subject. He (Price) believed the object of the bill was to drive out and supplant the negroes of the State.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, urged the reconsideration. He combated the idea of the purpose of this bill being to drive out the negro. That notion, he said, eminated from interested demagogues whispered into the negro's ear.

Mr. Linney was opposed to immigration on principle, and hence he was opposed to this bill. Besides he believed the proposed measure would not meet the ends of its promoters, or secure the desirable class of immigrants sought.

Mr. Jones followed in reply to Mr. Linney. It was a mistake to suppose the proposed $5,000 was to be given as a bonus to bring the "pauper German immigrant" to the State. It was a proposition to invest $5,000 which would be repaid to the State a hundred fold in the developement of her resources. It was to make an effort in the advance, and though small gave promise of a new era in the policy of government. In conclusion he repeated that his only objection to the bill was the meagerness of the sum proposed.

After reconsideration, the question then recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading and resulted—yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr Cook introduced a bill to allow insolvents to take the insolvent's oath in twenty days.

HOUSE.—Mr. McAfee introduced a bill to protect the agricultural interest of North Carolina; referred.

The Senate bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, on its third reading passed by a vote of yeas 76, nays 39.

The bill to change the county of Sampson from the 4th to the 5th Judicial District passed its several readings.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—The bill to provide for a Commission to ascertain the terms on which the debt of the State can be compromised, after a long discussion, was defeated; and then reconsidered.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to landlords and tenants.

Mr. Merrimon called up his joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d inst.—The resolution was amended by proposing to adjourn on Wednesday, 31st inst., and so passed unanimously.

HOUSE.—The resolution raising a Joint Select Committee of 5 to enquire into the management of the Penitentiary passed its several readings.

The bill to provide for the publication of the act to alter the Constitution of the State was taken up. After a long and rambling debate and the rejection of several hundred amendments and substitutes, the previous question was called, a substitute giving the advertisement to the Weekly *Sentinel*, *Carolinian* and *Era* was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Tooker, of Iredell, the Senate bill to provide for the service of process issuing from the courts of justices of the peace in civil causes, where one or more of the defendants reside out of the county in which the action is brought, was taken up. The substitute reported by the committee was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

Much time was again occupied in talking about the public debt.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—The School bill was considered, amended and discussed at considerable length without final action.

The bill in relation to the fees of county officers was rejected on its third reading, 21 to 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waring introduced a bill to amend the constitution. Also a bill to amend section 49, chapter 201, laws of 1868–'69; referred.

The State debt was again discussed by several members.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says that the Commission of practical printers, constituted by the Legislative committee appointed to measure the work of the State Printer and audit his accounts by the written terms of the contract, have finished their labors and sent their report to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee. The Commission reports that the State Printer was overpaid up to September last (he has drawn nothing since) three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents. The General Assembly will order the Auditor to deduct this sum from the accounts of the State Printer for work done since September last, and then make a settlement as to the balance.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for representation in the Senate was reported and ordered to be printed.

Gov. Vance tendered his resignation as U. S. Senator elect.

Saturday, in the Senate, was given up to the consideration of private bills solely, the special orders for that day, public measures, being postponed until Monday. The Senate worked diligently and carefully in the consideration of those measures, and between thirty and forty bills were disposed of—an unprecedented day's work. The Senate is a body of working men.

HOUSE.—The only bill of any general importance which came up Saturday in the House was the bill apportioning representation in the House of Representatives which passed its second reading and was postponed until Monday. The day was taken up in the passage of private bills.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of Stokes county to issue bonds passed third reading.

On the 22nd the Legislature adjourned over in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Thos Bragg.

On the 23rd in the Senate, the school bill occupied the greater part of the session.

The question of the debt of the State occupied the House the greater part of the day. No final action.

STATE ITEMS.

The late Census and Population of North Carolina.

According to the report of the ninth census, North Carolina has gained in population since 1860 seven and ninety-three hundredths per cent. In 1860 she ranked as the twelfth State in the Union. Now she ranks as the fourteenth. Her gain in white population has been seven and seventy-one hundredths per cent. And her rank as to white population is the same as in 1860, fifteen. The colored population has made a gain of eight and thirty-three per cent. The gain of Representative population in the State has been twenty-four and fifty-five one hundredths per cent.—This State has two hundred and fourteen thousand and one hundred and forty-two males over twenty one years of age, the voting population. The population of North Carolina is made up of six hundred and seventy thousand and four hundred and seventy whites; three hundred and ninety-one thousand and sixty-five blacks; and twelve hundred and forty-one Indians.

The proposition to impeach Judge Logan, of the Ninth Judicial District, failed in the House, by 23 to 80. This result, says the Raleigh *Carolinian*, if significant of anything, establishes the fact that public measures are not treated of by the Democratic party of North Carolina as partizan questions. A strict party vote would have impeached Judge Logan, and a party measure would have commanded a strict party vote.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, written by Pro. C. D. Smith, assistant Geologist for Western North Carolina, to a member of the Legislature:

"I mentioned to you that I intended to discover another corundum mine. I have made this discovery about twenty miles West of this (Franklin, N. C.,) on Balch Creek. I spent about one whole day on the grounds. * * * We saw and turned over what I suppose will make about two thousand pounds of Corundum. I have no doubt of its existence in veins at this place."

If it exists in veins, as Pro. Smith believes, then there can be no doubt that it exists in large quantities, and is a very valuable addition to the mineral interests of the State.—*Era.*

At Greeneville, Pitt county, on Tuesday last, as we learn from the *Carolinian*, a Mr. Pritchard and a younger brother attacked Mr. Robert Greene, a highly respectable gentleman of that place, for an alleged insult to the wife of Mr. Pritchard, an insult we learn that was not so intended. The Pritchards used sticks and pistols on Mr. Greene, who acting in self-defence, fired upon both, killing the elder, and married brother, and seriously wounding the other. Mr. Greene was not hurt in the affray. The affair is deeply regretted in Greeneville, where all the parties are well known, and universally popular.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the iron sufficient to complete the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., to Wadesboro, on the Eastern Division, and Shelby, on the Western Division, has been purchased in New York, and will be shipped immediately. Active operations will be commenced at once.

It is just 9 miles from the present terminus of the road, which is about 1½ miles east of Lilesville, to Wadesboro. This gap is to be filled up at once. From Wadesboro to Charlotte it is 50½ miles. Some 15 miles of this has been graded. On the Western Division, beginning at Charlotte, the road is built to Cherryville, a distance of 46 miles from Charlotte. From Cherryville to Shelby it is 11 miles, and over this distance the road is to be built with a portion of the iron recently purchased in New York.

We learn that the people of Anson county, at an election held last Saturday, voted $60,000 to the aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad. The bonds are to be issued for the amount at once. This is the second and last installment of the subscription of Anson to the road. She subscribed, originally, $150,000, but a compromise has lately been made with the road directors, who have agreed to accept $120,000 instead of the full amount.—*Wilmington Journal.*

NEWBERN, Jan. 18.—A fire on Pollock and Craven streets this morning destroyed Berry's drug store, Hahn's bakery, Hall's book store, Eaton's jewelry store, and Agostinos confectionary store. The loss is about $9,000; insured for $3,000.

Within a few years past there have been finished in Goldsboro, sixteen brick and eight frame stores, two brick and sixty-four frame dwellings.

Steps are being taken to erect a monument in honor of E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court of this state for over thirty years.

Mr. V. P. Wilfong, of Hickory Tavern, killed a 20 months old hog, last week that netted 568 lbs, from which he rendered 17 gallons of lard.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: W. S. Moore shipped last week and this, 19,200 rabbit skins, and 215 mink and otter.

A citizen of Jones county, seventy years old, has recently married a young lady eighteen years old.

Work on the penitentiary has been suspended by the contractors for the present.

Five hundred thousand pounds of tobacco were made in Buncombe county last season.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Agricultural Convention.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19, 1872.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I herewith hand you for publication the various resolutions passed by the "North Carolina Agricultural and Industrial Convention," which convened in this city on the 11th inst. They should have appeared sooner, but I had to leave the city quite unexpectedly and very hurriedly on Friday night immediately after the labors of the Convention were closed, which I hope will be a sufficient excuse for the seeming delay in their publication.

Respectfully,
R. W. BEST, Secretary.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST.

Resolved, That this Convention has learned with great pleasure, in view of the vital importance of that office, that the present Legislature has refused to abolish the office of State Geologist.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Resolved, That the Legislature now in session be requested to instruct the State Geologist to organize a department of Agriculture, in connection with his present office.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention communicate with the General Assembly, through the committee on Agriculture or otherwise in his discretion, upon the propriety of passing a law in regard to the Agricultural Statistics of the State and especially in relation to the number of acres planted in cotton and tobacco each year, and the amount of fertilizers purchased in connection therewith.

Resolved, That this Convention request His Excellency the Governor, to correspond with the Governors of the States growing cotton and tobacco, in relation to the growing crops thereof to the end, that the producers of said crops may have accurate information concerning the current crops of cotton, tobacco and other growing products.

RESOLUTION ON SHEEP AND DOGS.

Resolved, That this Legislature now in session be respectfully requested to provide, that in taking the list of taxable property for the present year in the respective counties, the number of dogs kept by each tax payer or others in his employ, or living on his land, shall be ascertained; as well as the number of sheep belonging to such tax payer supposed to have been killed by dogs, in the preceding twelve months.

RESOLUTIONS ON IMMIGRATION.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the great hope of the State, for an early and just development of her vast Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing interests, is in a successful competition with the great North-West, and other States; for our just share of the yearly immigration to America:

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby declared the sense of this convention, that it is the duty of the Legislature now in session to provide a well digested system of immigration, and encourage the same by substantial aid, and through proper and efficient commissioners, and agents in this country, Europe and Canada, to bring forward and force upon the attention and choice of immigrants the many attractions and alluring temptations in our soil, climate and society, not surpassed in any Southern State as a field for immigrants.

Resolved, That the Legislature, in the opinion of this convention, should extend all needful protection to immigrants and capitalists, willing to assist in bringing them to this State.

Resolved, That the railroads of this State be invited to co-operate effectually in favor of a policy which may induce immigration to this State, and establish a system of efficient labor in agriculture and the mechanic arts; and to this end that they be requested to fix the lowest fares possible, for travel and transportation, compatible with their true interests.

RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO A GENERAL SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHIC METEOROLOGIC OBSERVATIONS, &C.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound satisfaction the efforts of Prof. Maury to secure the establishment, by international co-operation of "a general and systematic plan of telegraphic meteorological observations and crop reports," in order to enable the agriculturist to obtain the full benefit of his labors, and that we trust the general government will give such co-operation in this matter as may secure the object which is sought.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our representatives in Congress, with a request that it be brought to the attention of the proper department of the government.

RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of five, who shall confer with the presidents of railroads and other railroad officials, in order to have the discrimination against local freights removed so far as practicable, and that said committee invite the railroad presidents to confer with the farmer's convention of North Carolina, and that they collect the facts connected with discriminations against local freights, and report to the next meeting of this convention.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommends the formation of Farmer's Clubs and associations in the several counties of this State, to meet at such regular times and places as they may determine, for the promotion of agricultural interests, by consultation and comparison of views, and experiences on practical farming, by the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, and by any other means, which may tend to establish and place on a firm foundation, an improved system of agriculture, which is unquestionably our greatest interest and most important source of prosperity.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, for the gratuitous use of Metropolitan Hall.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Railroad companies who kindly permitted the delegates to attend this Convention for one fare.

There are seventy-five licensed barrooms in Atlanta. The city received from licenses granted last year, the sum of $17,606 95. On Wednesday 220 acres of land, 3¼ miles from Atlanta were sold for $5,058 28.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legal Tender Act.

The Supreme Court rendered a final decision on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, passed by Congress, Feb. 25th, 1862. Its legality is affirmed by a majority of the Court. Chief Justice Chase, Justices Clifford, Field and Nelson, dissent.—The decision contains the following passage:

"The debts which have been contracted since Feb. 25, 1862, are by far the greatest portion of the indebtdness of the country. They were contracted in view of the Acts of Congress declaring Treasury notes a legal tender, and in reliance upon that declaration; and legal-tender notes have become the universal measure of values. If now the decision of the Court establishes that these obligations can be discharged only by gold coin, and that contrary to the expectations of all parties to contracts, legal-tender notes are rendered unavailable, the government has become an instrument of the grossest injustice; all debtors are loaded with an obligation it was never contemplated they should assume; a large per centage is added to every debt, and such must become the demand for gold to satisfy contracts, that ruinous sacrifices, general distress and bankruptcy may be expected."

Exhaustion of England's Coal.

A feeling of apprehension has of late years been growing up in the minds of thinking men of Great Britain, in regard to the duration of supply to be expected from their coal fields under the vast drain that is being made upon them. This feeling has recently deepened into one of grave alarm. England is the greatest manufacturing nation of the world. Her greatness springs from and depends upon her manufactures; these for the future, depend almost wholly upon her continued supply of coal. It is to the immense deposits of this fuel which underlie her surface, more than any other cause, that she owes her supremacy as a manufacturing country.

Nervous children suffer untold agonies from fear, when put to bed alone. No tongue can tell the horrors of a lonesome room to such children. A little, delicate boy, whom his parents were drilling to sleep alone, used to cry violently every night, and his father would come in and whip him. He mistook his pertinacity for obstinacy, and he thought it his duty to conquer the child's will. One night he said: "Why do you always scream so, when you know you shall be punished?" "Oh, father, father!" said the little fellow, "I don't't mind you whipping me if you only stay with me." The father's eyes were opened from that moment. He saw that a human being cannot be governed by dead rules, like a plant or an animal.

Georgia, undoubtedly the most enterprising of all the Southern States, is now moving in behalf of a stupendous project, which, if carried out, will materially affect the commerce of the Mississippi river. The proposition is to construct a canal from St. Louis to Savannah, mainly for the transportation of grain; a route that would be three hundred miles less to the sea than that of the Mississippi river. It is estimated that the cost of this enterprise will not exceed ten million dollars—a mere trifle in comparison with the new trade that it would divert to Georgia. Steps have already been taken to bring the matter before Congress and the Legislatures of the different States through which the proposed canal will pass.—*N. O. Times.*

Yesterday the stupendous work of counting up the fractional currency in the United States Treasury, which has been going on for some time under the auspices of the committee appointed to investigate affairs at the Treasury department, was brought to a conclusion. There still remains to count in notes, about $95,000,000, before a balance can be struck to ascertain whether the amount counted agrees with the Treasurer's books. The committee have already counted $440,000,000 in currency, coin, and coin certificates. They hope to conclude their labor about the 1st of April.—*Wash. Pat., 17th inst.*

It is said that three new States will apply for admission into the Union, and two new Territories will apply for incorporation the forthcoming session of Congress. The Territories seeking admission are Utah, Colorado, and New-Mexico. The new Territories are to be known as Pembina and Oklahoma. Pembina is, or is to be, a country on the Red River of the North, to extend from Minnesota to Montana, and from the 46th to the 49th degree of north latitude. Oklahoma will be only a reorganization of the Indian Territory.

Mr. Akerman has retired and Mr. Williams has assumed the Attorney General ship.

MARRIED,

In Davidson county, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. Long, JOHN M. STAFFORD, Esq., to Miss ESTHER PEELER.

On the 10th inst., in Rockingham county, by Rev. J. W. Sherrer, Mr. THOMAS WILSON to Miss LIZZIE MATHEWS.

DIED,

In this place, on the 10th inst., CHARLES F. BUTNER, aged 12 years and 9 months.

At his residence in Freeport, Ind ana, on the 2d inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, Dr. A. J. LINVILLE.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

R. T. CRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

HOSIERY.
FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOPS WANTED,
Jan. 18, 1871.-3-3 By C. A. WINKLER.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS,** suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.
J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf. Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

a dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 25, 1872.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	10@15	Chop,	2
Lard,	12@15	Bran,	1½
Pork	6½@7	*Grain.*	
Beef,	3@7	Wheat,	0 00@1 75
Veal,	5@7	Corn,	70 @ 75
Mutton,	5@7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	25@00	Rye,	00@ 80
Flour	4½@5	Oats,	60@ 00
		Peas,	00@ 70

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Jan. 23.

Lugs—Common, Red	$4 00	to $5 00
" Good working	5 00	to 7 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00	to 10 00
" Fine, "	15 00	to 25 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	4 50	to 6 00
" Good	6 00	to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00	to 15 00
" Good, "	15 00	to 25 00
" Fine, "	25 00	to 40 00
" Extra fine lots	40 00	to 60 00

New York, Jan. 22.—Cotton. 22½ a 000 Flour, 6 75 to 7 35; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, 1 60 a 1 63; Gold, 109 a 109½; Bonds, N. C. old, 35 a 00, new 16 a 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—Cotton 18½ a 19½ Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 55; Corn white, 63 a 65, yellow, 67 a 68; Oats, 52 a 56, Bacon, 7½ a 00; Whisky, 93 a 000; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Jan. 22.—Wheat, $1 65 a 1 70 Corn 64 a 00; Oats 60 a 00; Flour, extra, $7 50 a $8 75 per barrel.

Norfolk, Jan. 23.—Bacon, sides, 8 a 9; Corn 64 a 66. Flour $5 75 a $8 00.

Charlotte, Jan. 22.—Bacon 9½ a 10; Flour, 4 10 a 4 25; Corn, 85 a 90; Oats, 65 a 70. Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Jan. 18.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 95 a $1 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 14; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Jan. 22.—Flour $5 75 a $6 75; Wheat, red, $1 20 a $1 40, white $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

☞ **SAPOLIO.** ☜

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning window paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

State of North Carolina,
Davidson County.

D. W. Andrews, *Plaintiff*,
vs.
L. L. Thomas, *Defendant*.

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, to-wit:

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons L. L. Thomas, the defendant above named, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, within said county, within the first three days of the next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1860, until paid, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1862.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 5th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of Superior Court of Davidson County.

And let said defendant take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against his property in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest from 2nd day of October, 1860, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars 10th day of February, 1862. Returnable to our Superior Court at Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872. When and where you can appear and shall be heard.

Done at office, this the 19th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

4-6w.

To Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish and John A. Cornish, non-residents.

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Supe-
DAVIDSON COUNTY, } rior Court.

SUMMONS.

J. E. Kepley and Eliza, his wife, Enos Lanning and Jane, his wife, and Nancy Johnson, Plaintiffs,
against
Valentine Sowers and Rebecca, his wife, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
To the Sheriff of Davidson County, Greeting:

YOU ARE COMMANDED to summon Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah Myers, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 24th day of February, 1872, and answer the petition which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition at that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 2nd day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.
M. H. PINNIX, J. T. BROWN. } *Attorneys for Plaintiffs.*

52-4w.

WANTED,
CABBAGE SEED,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

New Year Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of
NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.
IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY
we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.
All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

CUFFS AND COLLARS.
FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

AT THE STORE OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods
selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.
Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.
A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.
A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.
We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,
of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,
warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,
by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.
Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE
of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.
We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.
A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

A NEW STOCK
OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for New Year Presents, just received
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

COUNTERPANES.
JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine **FRUIT TREES and VINES,** for the *Fall and Spring* planting, consisting of
APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH, APRICOT, GRAPE VINES, PEAR, NECTARINE, STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at VIENNA, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C. A. E. CONRAD.
Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

LIFE INSURANCE
Salem Agency.
THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.
Thos. R. Purnell.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

SEWING THREAD.
40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS of Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the
50-tf NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,
General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
D. G. WORTH, D. G. WORTH

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

THE WORLD'S seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

THE WORLD will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to-day marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

II.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

III.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this its mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle-field of republics) of Liberty, Equality, and Law.

As a Vehicle of News,

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature will be discussed, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals; with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning.—Among its prominent features are:

1. ITS VERY FULL AND ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, embracing the LIVE STOCK markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Cambridge, and Philadelphia; the NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET, and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS of the country; and full reports of the NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. Each of these reports is compiled with great care, and contains the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.
2. ITS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to the American farmers.
3. A very full report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, the *day after the meeting of the Club.* By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORLD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.
4. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, waifs of humor, and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.
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So Goes the World.

Our varied days pass on and on
Our hopes fade unfulfilled away,
And things which seem the life of life
Are taken from us day by day;
And yet through all the busy streets,
The crowd of pleasure-seekers throng;
The puppet's play, the showman's calls,
And gossips chat the whole day long,
And so the world goes on.

Our little dramas come to naught;
Our lives may fall; our darling plan
May crumble into nothingness;
Our firmest castle fall to sand;
And yet the children sing and dance,
The money-makers laugh and shout,
The stars, unmindful, still shine bright,
Unconscious that our light is out,
And so the world goes on.

The house grows sad that once was gay.
The dear ones seek their Blessed Home,
And we may watch and wait in vain
To hear their well-known footsteps come.
And yet the sunlight checks the floor,
And makes the summer shadows long;
The rose-buds at the casement bloom,
The bird pours forth his cheerful song,
And so the world goes on.

And God goes on, and with our woe
Weaves golden threads of joy and peace;
Guarding with His heart of hearts
Our days of pain, our days of ease.
He marks them all—the seeds, the sheaves,
The danger's smile, the mourner's tears—
And keep's them safe, His children all,
Through all the great eternal years,
And so, Thank God, the world goes on.

Unto Death.

O, ofttimes in the twilight
I am sitting silently,
When the glory of the sunlight
Leaves its impress in the sky:
And a low voice seems to whisper
With passion in each breath,
"I will love thee, love, forever;
You may trust me unto death."

And I live upon the echo
Of that passionate refrain,
And my hope is firm and steadfast
I shall hear it once again;
Though years may pass and vanish,
And life grow worn and cold,
I am waiting the re-utterance
Of those pleading words of old.

It may be an illusion,
A myth, a fancy bare;
But it keeps my heart from breaking,
And my life from much despair.
And as long as life shall linger,
Comes the echo of his breath,
"I will love thee, love, forever;
You may trust me unto death."

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